

**Notes on *Zaischnopsis* sp., an egg-parasite of
Holochlora japonica in Hawaii**

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(Presented at the meeting of October 11, 1943)

This parasite of *Holochlora japonica* (Brunn.) eggs was first observed by Mr. E. M. Ehrhorn ovipositing in a cluster of *Holochlora* eggs in his garden in Manoa Valley, May 12, 1938. From these eggs, 14 female *Zaischnopsis* issued between July 1 and August 1. Eight of the parasites issued on the same day, July 27. Thus the life cycle from egg to adult was about 10 or 11 weeks.

The parasites of the new generation were supplied with a fresh egg cluster of *Holochlora*, and oviposition occurred August 3 to 6. From this, 42 adult *Zaischnopsis* issued September 20 to November 4. The most of them (33) issued September 24 to October 10. This would indicate an average life cycle of seven to nine weeks, with a maximum of 13 weeks.

From another cluster of *Holochlora* eggs brought in by Mr. Ehrhorn, 11 *Zaischnopsis* issued September 6 to November 6. From an egg cluster found in hibiscus twig by Mr. Swezey, October 22, 1939, 15 *Zaischnopsis* issued, some of them at greatly delayed intervals.

In all of above cases every specimen was a female. A female specimen was collected by Swezey, October 8, 1939, in the Waianae Mts. near Puu Hapapa, which is the only record outside of Manoa Valley where first discovered.

The first record of this insect in the Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Society was under the name *Anastatus*. (10:187, 192, 1939). Specimens were submitted to Mr. A. B. Gahan, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, who pronounced it an undoubtedly new species of *Zaischnopsis*, a genus related to *Anastatus*.